



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/672,508	09/26/2003	Paul W. Coleman	MSFT4	3534
27488 7590 09/19/2007 MERCHANT & GOULD (MICROSOFT) P.O. BOX 2903 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903			EXAMINER RUTLEDGE, AMELIA L	
			ART UNIT 2176	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 09/19/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/672,508	Applicant(s) COLEMAN ET AL.	
	Examiner Amelia Rutledge	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 June 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-10, 12-15, 17-19 and 21-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-10, 12-15, 17-19, and 21-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed 06/29/2007; Request for Continued Examination, filed 06/29/2007.
2. Claims 1, 2, 4-10, 12-15, 17-19, and 21-24 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 5, 9, and 13 are independent claims.
3. While applicant's amendment references an interview held 05/09/2007, the record does not show that a formal interview was held, however, the examiner may have had a telephone conversation with applicant's representative on that date. During the telephone conversation 05/09/2007, possible proposed claim amendments were discussed but agreement as to the claims was not reached.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 06/29/2007 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Independent claims 1, 5, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

4. Claims 1, 5, and 13 each include the limitation,
wherein the selected criterion involves at least one of the following:
finding offensive material;
a name change; and
finding copyright violations.

In particular, the limitations “finding offensive material” and “finding copyright violations” do not distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention, because, for example, “finding offensive material” is a subjective distinction based on what would be offensive to a particular individual.

“Finding copyright violations” is not distinctly claimed because the manner of copyright violation, and the country in which copyright laws are being enforced, is not specified.

5. Regarding dependent claims 2, 4, 6-8, 14, 15, 17-19, and 21-24, claims 2, 4, 6-8, 14, 15, 17-19, and 21-24 are rejected for incorporating the deficiencies of their base claims, independent claims 1, 5, and 13.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1, 2, 4-10, 12-15, 17-19, 21, and 22 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Weinberg et al. (hereinafter “Weinberg”),

U.S. Patent No. 6,549,944 B1, issued April 2003.

Regarding independent claim 1, Weinberg teaches a computer-executable method of testing a hypertext document for compliance with a selected criterion, the method comprising: accepting a user selection of the selected criterion and user input of at least one parameter indicative of compliance with the selected criterion for an analysis of the hypertext document; since Weinberg teaches that a user may use the Astra Site Manager program to scan the website and create a graphical site map showing all of the URLs of the site and the links between these URLs, and the user can use tools to isolate and repair broken links, focus in on Web pages of a particular content type and/or status, and highlight modifications made to a web site since a prior mapping (col. 7, l. 50-col. 8, l. 13; col. 10, l. 16-51).

Weinberg teaches *wherein accepting a user selection further comprises accepting, for analysis, a user designation of a subset of varying of link levels away from the hypertext document to be analyzed from among a set of links comprising a plurality of varying link levels away from the hypertext document* (col. 19, l. 26-col. 20, l. 26; col. 21, l. 37-59; col. 25, l. 50-col. 26, l. 53); because, for example at col. 21, l. 37-59

Weinberg teaches that a user may either scan or not scan external links, i.e., a subset of varying link levels away from the hypertext document. Also see Weinberg at col. 29, l. 1-19, where a user may use a slide control to vary the number of displayed links to reveal different levels of user activity, and Weinberg at col. 30, l. 45-col. 31, l. 15, where a user may selective display modifies links and view differences between two site maps.

Weinberg discloses performing the analysis of the hypertext document and generating analysis data, the analysis data comprising an indication of whether the hypertext document is in compliance with the selected criterion; correcting a definable error by presenting the analysis data to an application program; storing the analysis data and the link information for the hypertext document; and presenting at least a portion of the analysis data to the user; since Weinberg teaches that the user can invoke a Link doctor which facilitates the repair of broken links (col. 15, l. 58-col. 16, l. 57; col. 24, l. 1-33), and a tool bar and filter bar to perform different testing operations, fir example, a site wide spell check (col. 20, l. 9-20), further Weinberg teaches that the scanning functionality can be extended by the addition of new plug-in application.

Weinberg also teaches content, status, and location filters which provide a simple mechanism for allowing the user to focus in on URLs which exhibit particular characteristics, such as specific content (col. 26, l. 53- col. 27, l. 49). The content filtering disclosed by Weinberg would allow for finding offensive material; a name change; and finding copyright violations, since Weinberg teaches finding external links for a particular site (col. 25, l. 50-65) allowing finding links to an offensive site, i.e.,

offensive material, as well as spell checking the site (col. 20, l. 9-20) which would allow finding a name change.

Regarding dependent claim 2, Weinberg teaches accepting a user designation of the hypertext document to be analyzed (col. 15, l. 40-col. 17, l. 20).

Regarding dependent claim 4 Weinberg teaches examining the hypertext document for a link to another hypertext document; and performing the analysis of the other hypertext document and generating analysis data, the analysis data comprising an indication of whether the other hypertext document is in compliance with the selected criterion; wherein the step of storing the analysis data further comprises storing the analysis data for the other hypertext document; and wherein presenting at least a portion of the analysis comprises presenting compiled summary information based on the selected criterion about a collection of hypertext documents comprising the hypertext document and the other hypertext document thereby identifying what criterion is most problematic with the collection (col. 15, l. 58-col. 16, l. 57; col. 24, l. 1-33).

Weinberg teaches that a user may use the Astra Site Manager program to scan the website and create a graphical site map showing all of the URLs of the site and the links between these URLs, and the user can use tools to isolate and repair broken links, focus in on Web pages of a particular content type and/or status, and highlight modifications made to a web site since a prior mapping (col. 7, l. 50-col. 8, l. 13; col. 10, l. 16-51)).

Regarding independent claim 5, Weinberg teaches a method of testing a hypertext document for compliance with a selected criterion, said method comprising:

accepting a user selection of the selected criterion and a user input at a client terminal, the user input having at least one parameter indicative of compliance with the selected criterion for an analysis of the hypertext document; transmitting the user selection and the user input to a server, the server having a rules engine component for analyzing the hypertext document based on the user selection and the user input; since Weinberg teaches that a user may use the Astra Site Manager program to scan the website and create a graphical site map showing all of the URLs of the site and the links between these URLs, and the user can use tools to isolate and repair broken links, focus in on Web pages of a particular content type and/or status, and highlight modifications made to a web site since a prior mapping (col. 7, l. 50-col. 8, l. 13; col. 10, l. 16-51). Weinberg teaches a client/server architecture where the document is analyzed at the server (col. 17, l. 53-col. 18, l. 60; col. 18, l. 60-col. 19, l. 25).

Weinberg teaches *wherein accepting a user selection further comprises accepting, for analysis, a user designation of a subset of varying of link levels away from the hypertext document to be analyzed from among a set of links comprising a plurality of varying link levels away from the hypertext document* (col. 19, l. 26-col. 20, l. 26; col. 21, l. 37-59; col. 25, l. 50-col. 26, l. 53); because, for example at col. 21, l. 37-59 Weinberg teaches that a user may either scan or not scan external links, i.e., a subset of varying link levels away from the hypertext document. Also see Weinberg at col. 29, l. 1-19, where a user may use a slide control to vary the number of displayed links to reveal different levels of user activity, and Weinberg at col. 30, l. 45-col. 31, l. 15, where a user may selective display modifies links and view differences between two site maps.

Weinberg discloses performing the analysis of the hypertext document and generating analysis data, the analysis data comprising an indication of whether the hypertext document is in compliance with the selected criterion; correcting a definable error by presenting the analysis data to an application program; storing the analysis data and the link information for the hypertext document; and presenting at least a portion of the analysis data to the user; since Weinberg teaches that the user can invoke a Link doctor which facilitates the repair of broken links (col. 15, l. 58-col. 16, l. 57; col. 24, l. 1-33), and a tool bar and filter bar to perform different testing operations, for example, a site wide spell check (col. 20, l. 9-20), further Weinberg teaches that the scanning functionality can be extended by the addition of new plug-in application.

Weinberg also teaches content, status, and location filters which provide a simple mechanism for allowing the user to focus in on URLs which exhibit particular characteristics, such as specific content (col. 26, l. 53- col. 27, l. 49). The content filtering disclosed by Weinberg would allow for finding offensive material; a name change; and finding copyright violations, since Weinberg teaches finding external links for a particular site (col. 25, l. 50-65) allowing finding links to an offensive site, i.e., offensive material, as well as spell checking the site (col. 20, l. 9-20) which would allow finding a name change.

Regarding dependent claim 6, claim 6 is directed toward substantially similar subject matter as claimed in dependent claim 2, and is rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding dependent claim 7, Weinberg teaches *wherein each link on the hypertext document is examined to detect whether each link is undesirable wherein undesirable links include at least one of the following: a link to a pornographic website; and a link to sensitive company records including at least one of the following: personnel data; research data; and financial data*; because Weinberg teaches content, status, and location filters which provide a simple mechanism for allowing the user to focus in on URLs which exhibit particular characteristics, such as specific content (col. 26, l. 53- col. 27, l. 49). The content filtering disclosed by Weinberg would allow for finding offensive material an a link to sensitive company records, since Weinberg teaches finding external links for a particular site (col. 25, l. 50-65) allowing finding links to an offensive site, i.e., offensive material

Regarding dependent claim 8, Weinberg teaches examining the hypertext document for a link to another hypertext document; and performing an analysis of the other hypertext document at the server and generating analysis data, the analysis data comprising indication of whether a collection of other hypertext document and the hypertext document is in compliance with the selected criterion; since Weinberg teaches that a user may use the Astra Site Manager program to scan the website and create a graphical site map showing all of the URLs of the site and the links between these URLs, and the user can use tools to isolate and repair broken links, focus in on Web pages of a particular content type and/or status, and highlight modifications made to a web site since a prior mapping (col. 7, l. 50-col. 8, l. 13; col. 10, l. 16-51). Weinberg

teaches a client/server architecture where the document is analyzed at the server (col. 17, l. 53-col. 18, l. 60).

Regarding independent claim 9, Weinberg teaches a method of testing a hypertext document for compliance with a selected criterion, said method comprising: accepting a user selection of the selected criterion and a user input at a client terminal, the user input having at least one parameter indicative of compliance with the selected criterion for an analysis of the hypertext document; performing the analysis of the hypertext document and generating analysis data, the analysis data comprising an indication of whether the hypertext document is in compliance with the selected criterion; since Weinberg teaches that a user may use the Astra Site Manager program to scan the website and create a graphical site map showing all of the URLs of the site and the links between these URLs, and the user can use tools to isolate and repair broken links, focus in on Web pages of a particular content type and/or status, and highlight modifications made to a web site since a prior mapping (col. 7, l. 50-col. 8, l. 13; col. 10, l. 16-51). Weinberg teaches a client/server architecture where the document is analyzed at the server (col. 17, l. 53-col. 18, l. 60; col. 18, l. 60-col. 19, l. 25).

Weinberg teaches *wherein accepting a user selection further comprises accepting, for analysis, a user designation of a subset of varying of link levels away from the hypertext document to be analyzed from among a set of links comprising a plurality of varying link levels away from the hypertext document* (col. 19, l. 26-col. 20, l. 26; col. 21, l. 37-59; col. 25, l. 50-col. 26, l. 53); because, for example at col. 21, l. 37-59

Weinberg teaches that a user may either scan or not scan external links, i.e., a subset of varying link levels away from the hypertext document. Also see Weinberg at col. 29, l. 1-19, where a user may use a slide control to vary the number of displayed links to reveal different levels of user activity, and Weinberg at col. 30, l. 45-col. 31, l. 15, where a user may selective display modifies links and view differences between two site maps.

Weinberg discloses transmitting the analysis data to a server, presenting the analysis data to an application program to correct a definable error; and storing the analysis data at the server in a non-volatile memory wherein the at least one parameter comprises one of the following: correct spelling of a word when the selected criterion involves spell checking; relevant text, sound, or figures when the selected criterion involves finding copyright violations; acceptable links when the selected criterion involves detecting undesirable links; a previous name when the selected criterion involves a name change; and updated text when the selected criterion involves outdated material; since Weinberg teaches finding and repairing broken links, i.e., undesirable links (col. 15, l. 58-col. 16, l. 57), finding outdated material (col. 30, l. 45-col. 31, l. 55), as well as finding external links (col. 25, l. 50-65). Weinberg also teaches spell checking a website (col. 20, l. 10-14).

Regarding dependent claim 10, Weinberg teaches accepting a user selection further comprises accepting at least one of the following: a user designation of the hypertext document to be analyzed; a user designation of a number and type of tests that will be performed; a user designation of one or more types of links that are acceptable; and a user designation of whether the tests will be performed offline or

online; wherein the analysis is performed online or offline; since Weinberg teaches a user designation of a number and type of tests that will be performed (col. 7, l. 50-col. 8, l. 13).

Regarding dependent claim 12, claim 12 is directed toward substantially similar subject matter as claimed in dependent claim 8, and is rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding independent claim 13, Weinberg discloses a server operational to test a hypertext document for compliance with a selected criterion, comprising: a user interface operational to receive a user selection of the selected criterion and user input of at least one parameter indicative of compliance with the selected criterion for an analysis of the hypertext document; and a processor component operational to retrieve the hypertext document, to perform the analysis of the hypertext document, to examine the hypertext document to identify links to other hypertext documents, to generate analysis data, to present the analysis data to an application program to correct a definable error, and to store the link information for the hypertext document, and the analysis data, since Weinberg teaches that a user may use the Astra Site Manager program to scan the website and create a graphical site map showing all of the URLs of the site and the links between these URLs, and the user can use tools to isolate and repair broken links, focus in on Web pages of a particular content type and/or status, and highlight modifications made to a web site since a prior mapping (col. 7, l. 50-col. 8, l. 13; col. 10, l. 16-51). Weinberg teaches a client/server architecture where the

document is analyzed at the server (col. 17, l. 53-col. 18, l. 60; col. 18, l. 60-col. 19, l. 25).

Weinberg teaches *wherein accepting a user selection further comprises accepting, for analysis, a user designation of a subset of varying of link levels away from the hypertext document to be analyzed from among a set of links comprising a plurality of varying link levels away from the hypertext document* (col. 19, l. 26-col. 20, l. 26; col. 21, l. 37-59; col. 25, l. 50-col. 26, l. 53); because, for example at col. 21, l. 37-59 Weinberg teaches that a user may either scan or not scan external links, i.e., a subset of varying link levels away from the hypertext document. Also see Weinberg at col. 29, l. 1-19, where a user may use a slide control to vary the number of displayed links to reveal different levels of user activity, and Weinberg at col. 30, l. 45-col. 31, l. 15, where a user may selective display modifies links and view differences between two site maps.

Weinberg discloses transmitting the analysis data to a server, presenting the analysis data to an application program to correct a definable error; and storing the analysis data at the server in a non-volatile memory wherein the at least one parameter comprises one of the following: correct spelling of a word when the selected criterion involves spell checking; relevant text, sound, or figures when the selected criterion involves finding copyright violations; acceptable links when the selected criterion involves detecting undesirable links; a previous name when the selected criterion involves a name change; and updated text when the selected criterion involves outdated material; since Weinberg teaches finding and repairing broken links, i.e., undesirable links (col. 15, l. 58-col. 16, l. 57), finding outdated material (col. 30, l. 45-col.

31, l. 55), as well as finding external links (col. 25, l. 50-65). Weinberg also teaches spell checking a website (col. 20, l. 10-14).

Regarding dependent claim 14, Weinberg teaches that the server comprises a non-volatile memory operational to store the analysis data and the link information for the hypertext document (col. 18, l. 60-col. 19, l. 25).

Regarding dependent claim 15, Weinberg teaches prompting a user to specify whether to store copies of the hypertext documents; copying the hypertext documents and storing the copies of the hypertext documents thereby providing a snapshot of each hypertext document at a point in time of analysis; because Weinberg teaches that documents could be viewed in a web browser, and standard web browsers had save features to download and save a copy of a web page being viewed (col. 10, l. 16-34).

Regarding dependent claim 17, Weinberg teaches terminating the analysis in response to a predetermined number of hypertext documents being analyzed independent of whether any specified link level has been reached, since Weinberg teaches that a user may pause or stop the scan process (col. 15, l. 40-57; col. 16, l. 6-40).

Regarding dependent claim 18, Weinberg teaches storing a record of each hypertext document accessed for analysis to prevent previously accessed hypertext documents from being accessed and stored again due to being referenced by another hypertext document (col. 10, l. 34-51).

Regarding dependent claim 19, Weinberg teaches that the selected criterion further involves verifying that each figure on the hypertext document includes

associated text and wherein accepting the user input of at least one parameter indicative of compliance with the selected criterion comprises accepting user input of at least one of the following: correct spelling of a word when the selected criterion involves spell checking; a previous name when the selected criterion involves a name change; and associated text a reference to an image file type and alternate text when the selected criterion involves a requirement that each figure on the hypertext document include associated text, because Weinberg teaches invoking an editor to modify a URLs content (col. 15, l. 40-57), and Weinberg teaches spell checking a website (col. 20, l. 10-14), which implies that the user may input the correct spelling of a word when the selected criterion involves spell checking.

Regarding dependent claims 21 and 22, Weinberg teaches suggesting a correction to an indefinable error to a user such that the user may review and approve or disapprove the correction; and prompting a user for a correction to an indefinable error such that the user may input the correction, because for example Weinberg teaches suggesting correction of a broken link to a user, but the user may launch an HTML editor to perform edit corrections to the URL (col. 10, l. 16-34; col. 16,, l. 21-58).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weinberg in view of Dutta et al. (hereinafter "Dutta), U.S. Patent No. 7,162,526 B2, issued January 2007.

Regarding dependent claim 23, while Weinberg does not explicitly teach that the selected criterion further involves detecting whether text colors and background colors comply to avoid accessibility issues for color blind users, Dutta teaches detecting whether text color and background color contrast sufficiently (col. 6, l. 46-49).

Dutta teaches a system of evaluating HTML content for accessibility and modifying the content to make it accessible to the user (Abstract; col. 5, l. 20-37). Weinberg teaches a visual web site analysis program. Dutta and Weinberg are analogous art since both are directed toward testing and evaluating web content. It would have been obvious and desirable for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have applied the accessibility evaluation of Dutta to the web site testing and evaluation suite taught by Weinberg, since Weinberg disclosed an extensible platform which allowed the addition of plug-in applications, and Dutta discloses a plug in application for personalized accessibility evaluation (col. 3, l. 9-33), which would provide the desirable added functionality for testing and filtering web sites for accessibility.

Regarding dependent claim 24, while Weinberg does not explicitly teach analyzing a hypertext document written in extensible markup language, Dutta teaches analyzing a hypertext document written in WML, which is a type of extensible markup language (col. 5, l. 30-32). Dutta teaches that the analysis methods may be executed in either HTML or WML (col. 5, l. 20-37), and it would have been obvious and desirable to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the content filtering methods for either HTML or WML disclosed by Dutta to the web site testing and evaluation suite taught by Weinberg, since both HTML and extensible markup language were tree and node based languages, which would allow the application of the same filtering and parsing techniques.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 06/29/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's arguments regarding Weinberg in regard to the newly claimed limitations of claim 1 (Remarks, p. 10-11), Weinberg does teach *wherein accepting a user selection further comprises accepting, for analysis, a user designation of a subset of varying of link levels away from the hypertext document to be analyzed from among a set of links comprising a plurality of varying link levels away from the hypertext document* (col. 19, l. 26-col. 20, l. 26; col. 21, l. 37-59; col. 25, l. 50-col. 26, l. 53); because, for example at col. 21, l. 37-59 Weinberg teaches that a user may either scan or not scan external links, i.e., a subset of varying link levels away from the hypertext document.

Further, Weinberg teaches content, status, and location filters which provide a simple mechanism for allowing the user to focus in on URLs which exhibit particular characteristics, such as specific content (col. 26, l. 53- col. 27, l. 49). The content filtering disclosed by Weinberg would allow for finding offensive material; a name

Art Unit: 2176

change; and finding copyright violations, since Weinberg teaches finding external links for a particular site (col. 25, l. 50-65) allowing finding links to an offensive site, i.e., offensive material, as well as spell checking the site (col. 20, l. 9-20) which would allow finding a name change.

In response to applicant's arguments regarding the rejections of claims 23 and 24 as unpatentable over Weinberg in view of Dutta (Remarks, p. 12), applicant's arguments are directed toward the supposed deficiencies of Weinberg in regard to the newly claimed limitations of claim 1, which have been addressed above, and do not separately address Dutta, or the combination of Weinberg and Dutta.

For similar reasons as above, the rejections of the remaining independent and dependent claims should be maintained.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

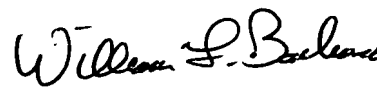
Dozier et al.	U.S. Pat. No. 5,870,552	issued	Feb. 1999
Sidana	U.S. Pat. No. 5,890,170	issued	Mar. 1999

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amelia Rutledge whose telephone number is 571-272-7508. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:30 - 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AR


WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER